

**CULTURAL CONFLICTS IN INTERCULTURAL
COMMUNICATION IN “MY NAME IS RED” NOVEL
BY ORHAN PAMUK
(A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH)**



A Thesis

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By

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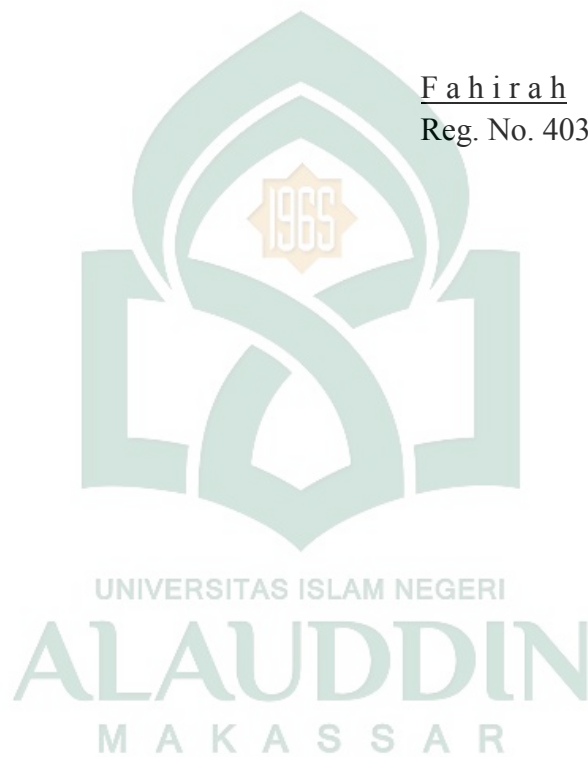
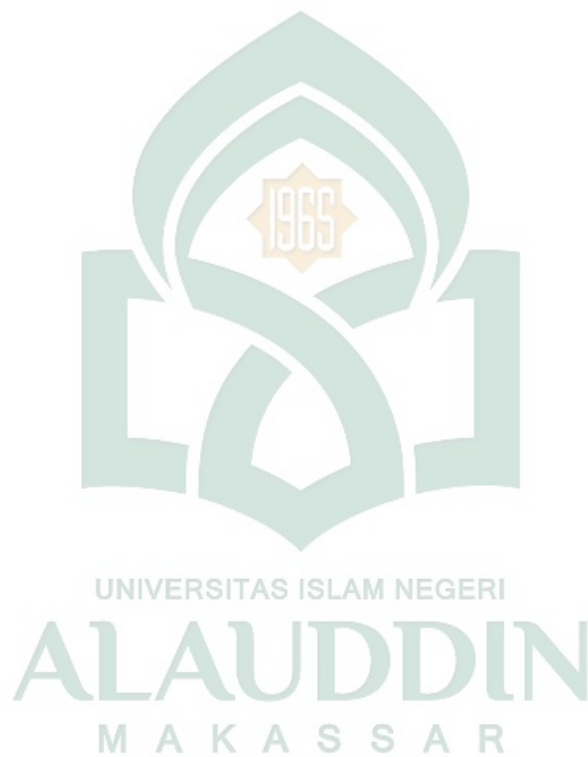


TABLE OF CONTENTS

HALAMAN JUDUL	i
HALAMAN PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Research	1
B. Problem Statements	4
C. Objectives of Research	4
D. Significance of Research	4
E. Scope of Research	5
F. Sequence of Writing	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
A. Previous Findings	6
B. Theoretical Background	7
1. Novel	7
2. Sociological concept of Literature	11

	3. Sociological Approach	13
	4. Concept of Culture	14
	5. Concept of Conflict	18
	6. Cultural Conflict	20
	7. Social Interaction	22
	8. Intercultural Communication	23
	9. Synopsis of My Name is Red	24
	10. Biography of Orhan Pamuk	26
CHAPTER III	METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH	28
	A. Research Method	28
	B. Data Resources	28
	1. Primary Data	28
	2. Secondary Data.....	29
	C. Instrument of Research.....	29
	D. Procedure of Data Collection.....	29
	E. Technique of Data Analysis	30
	F. Procedure of Data Analysis	31
CHAPTER IV	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	32
	A. Findings	32
	B. Discussions	36
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	47
	A. Conclusions	47

B. Suggestions	48
BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
BIOGRAPHY	52



ABSTRACT

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This thesis is a research about cultural conflicts in intercultural communication in *My Name is Red* novel by Orhan Pamuk using the Sociological Approach. The objectives of this research are: (1) to describe the painting cultures which are found in the novel. (2) to express the cultural conflicts that exist in the novel. (3) to reveal the elements of culture that bring about the cultural conflicts among the characters in the novel. The method in this research is qualitative method. The sources of data in this research were the novel *My Name is Red* by Orhan Pamuk, which was published in 2001, and the books reference to support this research. The technique of analyzing data in this research is always linked to the theory and methods based on the Sociological Approach. This research used theory of conflict by George Simmel.

In this research, the writer found that there are five painting cultures in the novel *My Name is Red*, such as decorating the book by giving small pictures in the edges of page, avoiding blindness by using a method, if the miniaturists change their method in painting they will make themselves be blind, gesture for showing surprising, and the painters do not give signature in their painting to keep their identity. Besides that, there are four cultural conflicts through the character, those are: cultural conflict between Elegant Effendy and Olive, cultural conflict between Black Effendy and Butterfly, and two cultural conflicts between Black Effendy and Olive, while elements of culture that bring about cultural conflicts are religion and beliefs.

The implication of this research is giving information to the readers especially the students of English and Literature Department about cultural conflicts which are caused by cultural diversity in the novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the research, problem statements, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, and sequence of writing.

A. Background of Research

Literature represents life, which may actually happen in social realities. Literary works tell about human life and life itself is an inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. As Wellek and Warren state:

Literature represents life, and life is in large measure, a social reality even though the natural world and the inners of the subjective world of the individual have also been object of literature imitation (Wellek and Warren: 1970: 94).

According to Kennedy (1983: 47), literature is a kind of art that can offer pleasure and illumination. It gives us the beauty, fact, event, and imagination born from the process of contemplation or observation of social phenomena as living the impact of the reality and the restlessness of human being.

Literature is an important subject to study because it reproduces or recreates life through words. It takes human experience as its material. Studying it can help us to understand life, environment, culture, and values better. As Landy states, Literature includes the whole aspects of human activities, expressing any feeling, emotion,

thought and ideas. Studying it can help us to understand life and our environment (Landy, 1972: 2).

In short, the writer concludes that literature is a kind of art which represents life where the author can result literary work because of getting inspiration from the life. That is why from literature, we can learn about life and environment.

There are some genres of literature. According to Bakhtin (1983:3), the most genres in literature are (in chronological order) epic, tragedy, comedy, novel, short story, and creative nonfiction.

Most of literary works serve social facts. Novel, for instance, brings variety of phenomenon through words, such as politics, economics, culture, and social. It shows that, there is relationship between literature and culture. Although they are not in the same discipline, but they have the same object that is “human activity”. Harris (1999:21), gives definition about literature. “Literature is the completely human activity, which got by learning, including mind and behavior”. In addition, Taylor (1958:4) in his book “Primitive Culture” states that culture is completely human activity, including knowledge, belief, art, morality, law, and another customs.

One of the novels which talk about culture is *My Name is Red* novel. It is a novel by Turkish writer Orhan Pamuk, the winner of the International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award in 2003 and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2006. This novel focuses on the difference between Eastern and Western ways of visual narration. In other words, this is a novel of ideas and meditation on how East and West meet. The

setting is the late 16th century in Istanbul, the capital city of the powerful Ottoman Empire (Feride, 2003:124).

The novel functions at many different levels. Covering a period of about a week, it is at once a murder mystery, a love story, and an examination of the cultural tensions between East and West. These tensions center on different theories of art. Its theme about East-West conflict, and its examination of what happens when Western ideas creep into a restrictive Islamic society. *My Name is Red*, although set more than forty hundred years ago, but it has much relevance for the cultural conflicts today (*ibid*: 125).

The writer chooses this novel because it reflects the social condition and the culture of society. By reading this novel, the readers can learn cultural conflict revealed in the novel. So, it will increase our cultural awareness or better understanding about culture.

In addition to some considerations above, the writer finds the topic is quite challenging because as long as the writer knows, there had been no student of English Literature Department in UIN ever discussed the related topic. Therefore, the writer hopes this topic will contribute something to us.

The writer is interested in analyzing *Cultural Conflicts in Intercultural Communication in My Name is Red Novel* by Orhan Pamuk because of the additional value which contains in this novel such as theme, characters, and plot especially in the conflict.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the explanations described above, it is necessary to formulate research questions as follows:

1. How are the painting cultures found in the novel?
2. What cultural conflicts do exist in the novel?
3. What components of culture bring about the cultural conflicts among the characters found in the novel?

C. Objective of the Research

The purposes of this research are:

1. To describe the painting cultures which are found in the novel.
2. To express the cultural conflicts that exist in the novel.
3. To reveal components of culture that bring about cultural conflicts among the characters found in the novel.

D. Significance of the Research

It is hoped that the result of this research can be used as a reference for learning culture and increasing readers' cultural awareness. By analyzing cultural conflicts, readers can learn the difference between East and West cultures. In other words, it can enlarge our knowledge about other cultures. So, we can reduce cross cultural problems that may occur in our interaction with people who have different cultures with us.

E. Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the painting cultures, cultural conflicts, especially the cultures between East and West and the elements of culture that bring about cultural conflicts appear in intercultural communication in the novel.

F. Sequence of Writing

The whole aspects of this thesis arranged into five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, consists of the background of research, problem statements, objective of research, significance of research, scope of research, and sequence of writing.

Chapter II is review of related literature, covers the review of the literary references that support the analysis of the data. This is general framework of theory showing the direction of the research. It also consists of definition of each terms used in this writing.

Chapter III is methodology, consists of the methods, technique and procedure used by the writer. It also reveals the object of research.

Chapter IV is finding and discussing data, explain the data that included *cultural conflicts in intercultural communication*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion, what have been found. It also resolves whether the objective of this writing has been reached.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with some previous findings and theoretical background.

A. Previous Findings

Anugrah (2000) in his thesis, *Cultural Conflicts in A Passage to India a novel by Edward Morgan Forster*. The writer found the different culture between Englishmen and Indians such as belief and worship, way of living, dress, language, and climate. The conflict reflected through the characters (Indian and English people). Cultural conflict occurs when there is a different view about cultural values.

Amin (2007) in her thesis, *Cultural Conflicts in Intercultural Communication of Paul Haggis' Film "Crash"*. Concentrates her research on cultural conflicts between India and England in language aspect in the dialogue of the film or cultural conflicts that exist in the real life that captured in a film. Besides that, the writer used discourse analysis. She found 10 utterances of the film, which showed the cultural conflicts because of different perception in translating language based on their culture.

Palayukan (2010) in her thesis, *Cultural Clash in Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel The Secret Garden*. In this research, the writer analyzed the cultural clash between India and England. She found six cultural differences that become the cause of cultural conflicts through the characters in the novel.

After comparing these three researches, there is similar to the title which the writer analyzed. The similarity between the previous researchers and the research done by the writer is analyzing about cultural conflicts.

In contrast to the analysis of the previous researchers, their researches analyzed the conflict between India and England, while in this research, the writer analyzed about cultural conflicts between East (Turkey) and West especially the painting cultures.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Novel

a. Definition of Novel

There are some definitions about novel. Gardon, defines novel that a novel is a process narrative, based firmly on the events in contemporary life, it tells the story of ordinary man and woman in and probably situation as a human being (Gardon, 1961: 2).

Unlike Gardon, Hawthorn gives definition about novel that is

The novel is fiction, as we often refer to it. It depicts imaginary characters and situations. A novel may include reference to real places, people and events, but it cannot contain only such reference and remain a novel (Hawthorn, 1985: 70).

We cannot know about novel except if we learn about it, what actually indeed it. The definition also given by Danziger that

Novel is a piece of literary which attempts to describe the universe in which we live and try to give a special value, for we can learn so much from it. It presents something that we can see in daily life. So, we can learn about the world we live in as well (Danziger, 1973:17).

By reading novel, we can find the character and soul experience of someone.

A reader may understand the human condition and events that occurred in that time. Regarding to this opinion, Kennedy says, “A novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience life” (Kennedy, 1995: 312).

A novel is mostly dealing with human existence, it is started from the day of birth through the growth and up to death, including all happiness and sadness of life. So, literary works and human life are difficult to separate, because literary work tells about life, while life is an inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. As Wellek and Warren say that “Literature is a product of man, also as an expression of society” (Wellek and Warren, 1978: 20).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that novel is one of literary work which presents something of our daily life, like all happiness and sadness started from the day of birth and up to death. That is why, we can learn about life from the novel.

b. Elements of the Novel

In general, novel has some main elements in purpose to build up the story and to make it feel complete. Those elements are plot, character, setting and theme. In

order to give a strong effect and high impression to the writing, the authors mostly emphasize the focus only in one or two elements. According to Wellek (1956: 217), there are four elements of novel. They are plot, character, setting and theme.

1) Plot

Wellek (1956: 217), in *The Theory of Literature* says that the plot of narrative structure is itself composed of smaller narrative structure (episodes, incidents). Among many other elements in a story, plot holds them together in building a story. Plot has a quality if it is exciting us. A successful plot must be arranged effectively. According to Perrine (1983:41), “Plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed”. In other words, plot is sequence of events in the story.

Plot itself consists of several parts. According to Charters (1987:116), plot divided into four parts as follows:

- a) Exposition, is the part in where the author introduces the characters, scene, time and situation.
- b) Rising action, are the dramatizations of events that complicate the situation (complication) and gradually intensify the conflict.
- c) Climax, is where rising action (complication and conflict) comes to further development and a moment of crisis.
- d) Falling action, is the problem of conflict proceeds toward resolution.

2) Character

According to Abrams (1981:21), character is persons, in dramatic or narrative work endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they do. It is different from Abrams, Gill gives other definition about character,

Character is figure of man in literature. A story is created by through existences of character. Character can be described by how characters speak, the appearance of characters, the social study of characters, and what characters do (1985: 99-103).

Gill adds that it is important to distinguish between character and characterization. “Character is a person in literary work, while characterization is the way in which the character is created” (*ibid*: 127).

In summary, character is qualities of person in play that make the person is different from the other.

3) Setting

According to Kennedy (1966: 33), setting is one of the intrinsic elements work of fiction which reveals to use when and where events of the plot. In other words, everything that happens somewhere at some time in a literary work is called setting. Setting reserve to conditional total environment, physical, economical, social, political, and sociological in which the character live.

4) Theme

Theme is the meaning of the story. Kennedy explains that theme is meaning but it is not “hidden” and it is not illustrated. Theme is meaning of the story releases,

it may be the meaning of the story discover by theme. We mean the necessary implication of the whole story not a separated part of the story (1966: 91).

Unlike Kennedy, Gill (1985:195), states that every fiction or literary work has theme. Theme includes ideas and point of view. Furthermore, Gill says that theme can be found by seeing the author, how they shape a moral, how they use the important speech and important event (*ibid*: 131). In summary, theme is something that describes the content of the story.

2. Sociological Concept of Literature

Sociology of literature is a branch study of literary works, which is looking at literary work as its relation to the social reality, author, and literary creating process, and also the reader of its work. Thus literary works is related to the historical background of certain society. What the writer has seen, and felt in her surrounding that she has expressed in her works. Sociology is an attempt to make sense of the way in which live. Burns gives description about Sociology:

Sociology defines itself as a critical activity. The purpose of sociology is to achieve an understanding of social institutions which is different from the current among the people through whose conduct the institutions exists, an understanding which is not merely different but new and better. The practice of Sociology is criticism. It exists to criticize claim about the value of achievement and to ask assumptions about the meaning of conduct. (Burns, 1967:10).

Sociology, in ‘Sociology of Literature’ (Swingewood, 1972: 35) is essentially scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social and social processes;

it seeks an answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists. Moreover literature is an attempt to make sense of our lives.

Literature performs a picture of life. Life itself is social reality. It means that, the social reality is also including the relation intersociety. Intersociety and individual, including author, which occurs in author's mind. Wellek and Warren explain the correlation between literature and society as follows:

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. They are conventions and norm which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature 'represent' 'life'; and 'life' is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation' (1976: 94).

Finally, Sociology contains an idea which might be used to develop certain social attitude as Swingewood states that:

This aspect of sociology is related to the concept of social stability, of continuity within different societies, the way in which individuals come to accept the major social institutions as both necessary and right. But of course, sociology is concerned also with the processes whereby society changes, gradually, or cataclysmic as in revolution, from one type of society to another- from feudalism to capitalism form example- and the affects, which these changes have on social structure (Swingewood, 1972: 11-12).

Sociology is dealing with literature. It is used to study literature and social institution. The literary works derived from social phenomena, which is expressed by author as his vision of the world and reaction of the phenomena mentioned. As like sociology, literature concerned with man's social world, as Burns says:

Sociology is truly the study of institutionalization, and not merely of institution, then some grasp of this process within literature, and perhaps in art generally... (Burns 1973: 28).

So, we can conclude that Sociology and Literature are connected each other. Literature performs a picture of life, while life itself is social reality which is included in Sociology, because Sociology is the objective study of man in society.

3. Sociological Approach

Sociological approach is more concerned with individuals and their relationship with society, like cultural, economical or political aspect. As Kennedy and Gioia state, “Sociological approach or Sociological criticism examines literature in the cultural, economical, and political context in which it is written or received” (1995:1790).

One of influential theory in Sociological Approach is *Theory of Conflict*. For this research, the writer used George Simmel's theory (1858-1918). Simmel emphasizes individual analysis unit in his theory. Simmel states as quoted by Turner (1985: 75), one of the main tasks of Sociology is understand the interaction between individual that can result conflict or solidarity between them. Simmel adds that conflict is happened because of interaction between individual who has “Emotional strength” and then built solidarity one another. He says that conflict is tendency that is impossible to be avoided in the society. Conflict is a form of basic social

interaction, related with cooperation attitude in the society. Conflict in Sociology has assumption that society always in controversy and change condition.

Besides that, Simmel adds as quoted by Coser (1967:32) that if there is not conflict in the group, it means that the integration is weak in the group with society. Actually, conflict is not always giving negative effect but also conflict can give the positive effect. Conflict in positive effect can help social structure but in negative effect, conflict will make framework of society become weak.

From the explanation above, we can understand that Sociology cannot be separated from social processes in which the people have to make the process of cultural learning to make stability of social structure and the continuity of live within different societies. In other words, Sociology cannot be separated from culture.

4. Concept of Culture

Conflict between two cultures is the central discussion in this thesis. Since this behavior evokes cultural conflict, the question about what actually culture means to people seems urgent to be answered. What is culture itself?. There are some definitions of culture, based on the points of view. Kroeber and Kluckhohn (1952:39), collects ten definitions of culture, which has been defined by the anthropologists, then divided it into six classes, as follows:

- a. Descriptive, which is emphasized it on cultural elements.
- b. History, emphasizes it as inheritance of society.

- c. Normative, that emphasized it to the truth of as manners of life and attitudes.
- d. Psychology, emphasizes the useful of culture in self adjustment to environment, solving the problem and learn to live.
- e. Structural, emphasizes the disposition of culture as a system which is regulated and patterned.
- f. Genetically, that emphasizes the happening of culture as a human masterpiece.

It is similar to the definitions above, Novinger (2001: 14) also gives many concepts of culture, ranging from the simple to the complex:

- a. Culture is just “the way we do things around here”.
- b. Culture is the set of norms by which things are run- or simply “are”.
- c. Culture is the logic by which we give order to the word.
- d. Culture refers to “knowledge, experience, meanings, beliefs, values, attitudes, religions, concept of self, the universe and self universe, relationships, hierarchies of status, role expectations, spatial relations, and time concepts, accumulated by a large group of people over generations through individual and group effort”.

Anthropologist Hall (1959: 120), in his catalyzing work *The Silent Language*, states that culture is not one thing, but rather a complex series of interrelated activities with origin deeply buried in our past. He treats culture in its entirety as a form of communication. Culture is communication and communication is culture.

Thus, culture could be defined as shared background such as knowledge, relationship, and religious, also reflecting a common language and communication style, and shared customs, beliefs, attitudes, and values. Each human being has culture which is formed from creative power, taste, and wish of the owner. It is built by any element in the society play together to be a cultural system.

Talking about the relation between culture and communication, Novinger (2001:15) adds explanation that culture gives human their identity. It is the total communication framework for words, actions, body language, emblems (gestures), intonation, facial expressions, for the way one handles time, space, and materials. All these things and more are complete communication systems.

When people with different cultural backgrounds live with or near one another, Margerita B. Melville as quoted by Oswalt (1986: 48) observes that there is one of three possible value attitudes, depending on the nature of the relationship. *The first* is an absence of concern about ethnic identity. *The second* is positive value-attitudes. In this form, a subordinate group organizes effective opposition by placing a positive value on their in – group identity. *The third type* is value pejorative attitudes occur in confrontation ethnic as the in-group disparages out-group are notice but the group is not considered better or worse than one's own.

There are different types of cultures across the world, and each culture has its unique essence. While defining the term 'culture', there are several elements that together constitute as the culture of a particular region or the culture of particular

people. According to Manohar (2011), there are some elements or components of culture, they are:

- a. Language: The various languages are essentially an important part of the culture.
- b. Norms: Every society or every civilization has a set of norms, which are an inseparable part, and an important element of the culture. This can include taboos and rituals in a culture.
- c. Values: The social values of a particular civilization are also considered as an element of the culture. The values of a culture often refer to the things to be achieved, which are considered of great worth or value in a particular culture.
- d. Religion and Beliefs: The religion and the beliefs of the people in a civilization play an important role in shaping up of the culture as well.
- e. Social collectives: Refer to the social groups, organizations, communities, institutions, classes, and societies which are symbolic social constructions.
- f. Statuses and Roles: A status or a social role is nothing but a slot or position within a group or society, which gives an overall idea of the social structure and hence is an important element of culture.
- g. Cultural integrations: This includes the degree of harmony or integration within the various elements of culture. This can include elements like sub- cultures, local cultures, and the difference between historical and cultural traditions.

5. Concept of Conflict

In our life, there are many problems or conflicts, which have to be faced by human. Conflict is a universal phenomenon in human life. We can say that everybody will face the conflict, nevertheless the conflict that had been experienced by mankind is different from another.

As Glorier (1983: 371) explains that conflict is an accident which has been generally happened in human life, everyone can face all kinds of conflict because of different reasons. It is similar to Glorier, Bernard, (2000: 30) states that

Conflict is a normal part of human interaction. It is even necessary to a certain extent. It must not always presume war. It can manifest at multiple levels, including behavioral, emotional, or perspective dimensions. In conflict resolution, tolerance and patience are key factors.

In other side, Perrine defines conflict as:

Conflict is a clash of action, ideas, desires, or wills. The main character may be pitted against some either person or group of persons (man against man): he may be in conflict with some external force- physical nature, society, or “fate” (man against environment); or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against himself). The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral (Perrine, 1983:42).

It is similar to Perrine, Kennedy (1966: 20) also divides conflict into three kinds, those are:

- a. Man against man: a conflict between a person to another person or group and it is called external conflict.
- b. Man against environment: a conflict between a person with some external forces- physical nature, society, or “fate” and it called external conflict. In

other words, this type also caused by the values and customs by which everyone else lives are being challenged.

- c. Man against himself: a conflict between a person with some elements in his own nature such as feeling, ideas, or thoughts, emotion and it is called internal conflict.

It is different from Kennedy, Jones (1968: 30), divides conflict into two types as follows:

- a. Physical conflict, usually called elemental conflict is a conflict happened or caused by the unsuitable or uncomfortable situation between character and his environment. For example a conflict which arises because of a volcano.
- b. Social conflict, a conflict because of human interaction of course inharmonic interaction. This conflict usually occurs from war, cruelty, robbery, colonization, and so on. The conflict may also involve in making decisions that affect other people, and also may be emotional.

Conflict is part of the story that is included in climax as the part of the plot in the novel. As the element of a novel, this one is the most important because conflict powers the plot of a story. Without conflict, there is no story. The conflict in the story is used to interest readers, so they continue to read the story. Some examples of the conflict in the novel are social conflict, cultural conflict or cross cultural problems and, psychological conflict.

Based on the definitions above, we can conclude that conflict is clash of action or ideas which has been generally happened in human life because of different cause. And in general, it covers three types, they are conflict between two or more characters (man against man), conflict with physical nature, society, or “fate” (man against environment) and conflict within one character himself (man against himself).

6. Cultural Conflict

Talking about cultural conflict, Deena and Mara (1982:182), state that

“Cultural conflicts occur as a result of misinterpretations, ethnocentrism, stereotypes, and prejudice. Preventing these conflicts is possible with increased awareness of our attitudes as well as sensitivity to cross- cultural differences”.

In another side, a political scientist Samuel P. Huntington in his article “Foreign Affairs Article” (1993:22) says that:

“The fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural”.

Huntington adds in his book “The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order” (2002: 206), that

“While the age of ideology that ended, the world had only reverted to a normal state of affairs characterized by cultural conflict. The primary axis of conflict in the future will be along cultural and religious lines”.

According to Huntington (*ibid*: 207), civilization conflicts are “particularly prevalent between Muslims and non-Muslims” identifying the “bloody borders” between Islamic and non Islamic civilizations. He also believes that some of the factors contributing to this conflict are that both Christianity (which has influenced Western civilization) and Islam are:

- a. Missionary religions, seeking conversion of others.
- b. Universal, “all-or-nothing” religions, in the sense that it is believed by both sides that only their faith is the correct one.
- c. Teleological religions, that is, that their values and beliefs represent the goals of existence and purpose in human existence.
- d. Irreligious people who violate the base principles of those religions are perceived to be furthering their own pointless aims, which lead to violent interactions.

Unlike Huntington, Lebaron and Bruce Grundison (1993: 18) say that cultures are embedded in every conflict because conflicts arise in human relationships. Cultures affect the ways we name, frame, blame, and attempt to tame conflicts. Whether a conflict exists at all is a cultural question.

Lebaron adds in *Bridging Cultural Conflicts* (2003: 127) that, when problem surface, between or within culture, it is often a response to difficulties in dealing with differences. Whether this pertains to racial, religious, political, social, or economic matters difference is often a source of fear and misunderstanding.

Communication or interaction in cross culture will not free from the problem. According to Stewart (1972:7), cross-cultural problems occur as there are differences between patterns of thinking, assumptions and values in different cultures. The problems often result in misunderstanding and lead to ineffectual activity in face to face communication.

In summary, we can say that culture is essential part in conflict. And of course cultural understanding is necessary in order to understand other cultures and to reduce cross-cultural problems that may occur. By understanding another culture well, people can respect other cultures.

7. Social Interaction

As social creature, we have to interact with the other people. It cannot be denied that, all societies in the world have rules of the way in which is used in social interaction. It is interesting to observe that. These rules may very widely between one society and another. The different type of the culture in social interaction can often lead in cross- cultural communication.

Hodges (1971:36) points out that there are five characteristics of culture that related with social interaction. *First*, culture changes over time. In Japan, Russia and the Industrial Societies of the west, it changes with dazzling rapidity. This change often results in intra-culture conflict between the older, more traditional members of society (who want to preserve the past) and the younger generations (who want to integrate into what for them is the modern world).

The second characteristic is that culture is patterned into interlocking configurations rather than grab bag cluster of independent or unrelated elements. *Third*, culture is learned. Cultural characteristic-language, taboos, ideals, for instance cannot be biological transmitted from one generation to another. Culture can be learned formally (as in school) or informally (as in a mother telling a child not to pick his or her nose in public).

Next, culture is shared by members of the same society. It is because the behavior of one or few persons is not cultural behavior. *The last* is that culture is transmitted. The sharing of elements of behavior and values is dependent upon their transmission from one person to another through instruction or imitation. In conclusion, culture can be defined as terms of the continually changing patterns of learned behavior, which are shared by members of a society.

8. Intercultural Communication

Novinger (2001: 9), states that intercultural are used indicating one or several differences between communicators relating to language, national origin, race or ethnicity. Novinger adds, we can understand intercultural communication as cultural variance in the perception of social objects and events. The differences commonly defined as cultural include language, nationality, ethnicity, values and customs (*ibid*, 13).

Unlike Novinger, Deena and Mara (1982: 177), give other definition about intercultural communication as follows

Intercultural communication is communication between members of different cultures. The definition is simple, but the process is complex. It involves different perceptions, attitudes and interpretations. Even, two people from the same culture can have communication problems. People can hurt each other by something they say or do.

In summary, intercultural communication is communication between two persons or groups not sharing similar cultural pattern, or the process whereby one's culture affects interaction with person from another culture.

So, what will we do to make our communication effective when we in intercultural communication?. There is a way to communicate effectively across culture. Novinger states, "To communicate effectively across culture, we need to increase our understanding of our own unconscious culture" (Novinger, 2001: 17).

9. Synopsis of the novel "My Name is Red" by Orhan Pamuk

This novel focuses on the difference between Eastern and Western ways of visual narration in the context of sixteenth-century Istanbul, a world of painters at a crossroads, living in a golden age of Islamic art in the Ottoman Empire. The visual narratives of miniature painting are elaborated in comparison with the contemporary Renaissance art, unfolding the differences in the depiction of faces, in particular. A reflection of seeing and imaging the faces is contracted with the tradition of Islamic book illumination.

The story began when the Sultan has commissioned an illustrated book to demonstrate his power to the Venetian Doge. This book is completed with the small picture in the edges of page. Because it will employ controversial aspects of the Frankish style, head illustrator Osman has been by passed and the project given to

Enisthe Effendi, who coordinates miniaturists nicknamed Elegant, Stork, Olive, and Butterfly. But when Elegant Effendi suspects the orthodoxy of the final page and threatens to denounce the project to the followers of the preacher Nusret Hoja, he is murdered by one of his colleagues. Enisthe's nephew Black Effendy, newly returned to Istanbul after twelve years absence. To complicate things, he revives and falling in love with Enisthe's daughter Shekure, who is technically still married to a husband missing in battle, and who has other suitors. She has two sons, namely Shevket and Orhan. In another side, Hasan, Shekure's brother in law also love her. Hasan forbade her to love Black.

Not long after Elegant was killed, the murder happened again and the victim is Enisthe Effendy. No one knows who the doer of the murder is. That is why, Sultan asked Master Osman and Black to investigate it for three days. By getting permission from Sultan, Master Osman and Black finally spent three nights in the Sultan's Treasury, searching the collected books for stylistic clues that will identify the murderer. They were looking for the painting that showed the key for solving this mystery, which is the painting of strange horse's nostril. This picture was different from the others. After finding the painting, Master Osman finally knows who the murderer is. Obviously, the murderer is Black's colleagues, that is Olive who more talented than the others in their workshop.

In short, the main cause of this murder is Olive, who did not agree with Elegant and Enisthe Effendy. He used the Western method in making painting. The murder was happened because of the clash civilization between East and West. It is

true what the people say that, “Turkey (Istanbul) is the place or bridge where the civilization from East and West meet”.

10. Biography of Orhan Pamuk

Ferit Orhan Pamuk or generally known simply as Orhan Pamuk is a Turkish novelist. He is also the Robert Yik- Fong Tam Professor in the Humanitiest at Columbia University, where he teaches comparative literature and writing. He was born on June, 7th 1952 in Istanbul, Turkey. He comes from rich family. His father is the first CEO in Istanbul. He was the student of Istanbul University and graduated in 1977.

Pamuk married with Aylin Turegun on March, 1st 1982. He has a daughter namely Ruya born in 1991. In 2001, he and Aylin divorced. He had spent thirty years of his life to write literary work. He is the author of seven novels, those are: *The White Castle*, *The Black Book*, *The New Life*, *My Name is Red*, *Snow*, *Istanbul: Memories and the City*, and *The Museum of Innocence*. His novels had been translated into more than fifty languages. Five of them have been translated into English.

One's of Turkey's most prominent novelists, his works had been sold over seven million books. And of course makes him become the country's best-selling writer. Pamuk is the recipient of numerous literary awards, including the Nobel Prize in Literature 2006. *The White Castle* (*Beyaz Kale*, 1985) won Independent Award for Foreign Fiction in 1990. *The New Life* (*Yeni Hayat*, 1995), caused a sensation in his country, all at once become the book that was sold fastest in Turkey history. *My*

Name is Red (Benim Adim Kirmizi, 1998), where it was written for his daughter Ruya, has been translated into more than twenty five languages. It was translated into English in 2001, had been sold hundreds thousands copies .This novel got some rewards. Those are: Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger (France, 2002), Premio Grinzane Cavour (Italy,2002), and International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award (Irelandia, 2003).

Besides that, Pamuk also was the winner of Peace Prize of the Germany Book Trade (2005), and Prix Medicis Etranger (France, 2005) for his last novel, *Snow (Kar, 2002)*. *The New York Times* noted that this novel as one of ten of the best novel in 2004 and stated, “*A newstar has risen in the east- Orhan Pamuk*”. He started experimenting with postmodern techniques in his novels, a change from the strict naturalism of his early works.

Generally, Pamuk’s books are characterized by a confusion or loss of identity brought on in part by the conflict between Western and Eastern values. They are often disturbing or unsettling, but include complex, intriguing plots and characters of great depth. His works are also redolent with discussion of and fascination with the creative arts, such as literature and painting. Pamuk’s work often touches on the deep-rooted tensions between East and West tradition and modernism or secularism.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter presents research method, data sources, instrument of the research, procedures of collecting data, procedures of data analysis, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Method

The method used in this research was qualitative method. This method intended to describe sentence which described cultural conflict, especially about the difference between East and West cultures, and the component of culture which cause cultural conflicts in the novel *My Name is Red*.

B. Data Resources

In this research, the writer used two kinds of data resources in order to accomplish the purpose of writing which were categorized as follows:

1. Primary data

The primary data of this research was taken from *My Name is Red* novel.

The writer read the story of the novel and then took sentences from the story of the novel to be analyzed.

2. Secondary data

Besides reading the novel, the writer also reads some references and books that related to the topic of this writing. On the other hand, the writer also used some references from internet like journal and article to collect data.

C. Instrument of Research

In collecting data, the researcher used note taking as instrument of the research. After reading *My Name is Red* novel and other supporting references, the researcher made some notes to classify the important unit or sentence that related to the problems and the objectives of the research.

D. Procedure of Data Collection

In this research, the writer read the novel, wrote the sentences that included cultural conflict, visited the library and collected information and theory related to the topic of this writing. The writer read some relevant books and some guiding books that are closely related to the topic of this writing. The main data collected from *My Name is Red* novel. The researcher selected some suitable references that discuss cultural conflict as stated in the problem. The procedures of collecting data as follows:

1. Reading the novel in order to understand the content of it.
2. Find out the painting cultures and cultural conflicts in the novel to be analyzed.

3. Searching components of culture which cause conflicts found in it.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer used *George Simmel's Theory*. According to Simmel as quoted by Turner (1998: 75) states that

“Conflict is indication that is impossible to be avoided in the society. Conflict is happened because of interaction between individual who has “Emotional strength” and then built solidarity one another”.

Simmel adds as quoted by Wallace and Wolf that

“Conflict is happened everywhere in social system, which focuses on social interaction. In fact, there is aggressiveness or be enemies in each person self. He emphasizes that, even in close relation there are feeling like love and hate” (Wallace and Wolf, 1986: 124).

Related with cultural conflict, the writer related *George Simmel's theory* in analyzing cultural conflict because of interaction in intercultural communication. As a social community, people in the world have to interact with the other people, whether with person who has same culture or different culture with us. Moreover, people who make interaction with people from different culture when conflict happened between them, they will maintain that their culture is good or right than the others. It reflects that they have “Emotional strength” as a feature of each individual. The writer analyzed about cultural differences between East and West based on the elements of culture and then relate with Simmel's theory about interaction as a main cause why

the conflict is happened. By doing this research, the writer found that interaction in intercultural communication bring about conflict.

F. Procedure of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them by following steps:

1. The researcher performed the analyses which focus on plot (conflict) and character element of the novel.
2. The writer analyzed the painting cultures and cultural conflicts which contained in the novel *My Name is Red*.
3. The researcher categorized the data into components of culture.
4. The researcher analyzed the data and related with George Simmel's theory.
5. The last step, the researcher made conclusion as a result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter includes the findings and discussions, which discussed intensively. In findings, it clarified the cultural conflicts in the novel *My Name is Red* by Orhan Pamuk. In next part, it discussed the further analysis of conflict which is purposely related to Sociological Approach.

A. Findings

This research analyzes the painting cultures, cultural conflicts, and the elements of culture that bring about the cultural conflicts in *My Name is Red* novel by Orhan Pamuk using the Sociological Approach of Literature.

This novel illustrated how all these phenomenon occur through the reality of literature. The phenomenon of cultural conflicts in society that includes many of the following occurs:

1. Painting Cultures

The painting cultures that are shown in *My Name is Red* novel as follows:

- a. Decorating the book by giving small picture in the edges of page.

“I was responsible for painting and embellishing books. I illuminated the edges of pages, coloring their borders with the most lifelike designs of leaves, branches, roses, flowers and birds” (Data 1, page 3).

b. Avoiding blindness by using a method.

“ Two hundred fifty years ago, Arab miniaturists were in the custom of staring at the western horizon at daybreak to alleviate the understandable and eternal anxieties about going blind shared by all miniaturists...Again, in the same era, the elder miniaturists of Isfahan who believed sunlight was responsible for the blindness to which they succumbed one by one, as if to the plague, would work in a half- dark corner of the room, and most often by candlelight, to prevent direct sunlight from striking their worktables. At day’s end, in the workshops of the Uzbek artists of Bukhara, master miniaturists would wash their eyes with water blessed by sheikhs” (Data 2, page 88).

c. If the old miniaturist changes their method in making painting, they will make themselves be blind.

“The old masters, “Master Osman said,” would suffer pangs of conscience about changing their talent, colors and methods. They’d consider it dishonorable to see the world one day as an Eastern shah commanded the next, as a Western ruler did...”When the great masters of old were forced to adopt the styles of victors and imitate their miniaturists, they preserved their honor by using a needle to heroically bring on the blindness that the labors of painting would’ve caused in time” (Data 3, page 351-352).

d. Gesture for showing surprising.

“How many men and women had fingers in their mouths!. This was used as a gesture of surprise in all the workshops from Samarkand to Baghdad over the last two hundred years” (Data 4, page 363).

e. The painters do not give signature in their painting to keep their identity.

“ The old masters of Herat tried to depict the world the way God saw it, and to conceal their individuality they never signed their names” (Data 5, page 431).

2. Cultural Conflicts

The cultural conflicts that are found in *My name is Red* novel as follows:

a. Conflict between Elegant Effendy and Olive

“Am I to understand that you admit you knew what you were doing from the beginning?” he said in agitation.

“I admit it”, I lied obligingly.

“You acknowledge the picture you’ve made is in fact a desecration, don’t you?” he said innocently.”It is heresy, a sacrilege that no decent man would have the gall to commit. You’re going to burn in the pits of Hell. Your suffering and pain will never diminish- and you’ve made me an accomplice” (Data 6, page 21).

b. Conflict between Black Effendy and Butterfly

“Black continued: “The great masters of old, Master Osman claimed, would never renounce the styles and methods they cultivated through self- sacrifice to art just for the sake of a new shah’s authority, the whims of a new prince or the tastes of a new age; thus, to avoid being forced to alter their styles and methods, they’d heroically blind themselves. Meanwhile, you’ve enthusiastically and dishonorably imitated the European masters for the pages of my Enisthe’s book, with the excuse that it’s the will of our Sultan.”

“The great Head illuminator Master Osman most certainly meant no evil by this, I said” (Data 7, page 389).

c. Conflict between Black Effendy and Olive

“What heresy?”

“When I asked him this very question, he opened his eyes wide in surprise as if to say, you mean you don’t know?. It was then I thought how our friend had aged, as have we all. He said unfortunate Enisthe had brazenly used the perspective method in the last picture. In this picture, objects weren’t depicted according to their importance in Allah’s mind, but as they appeared to the naked eye- the way the franks painted. This was the first transgression. The second was depicting Our Sultan, the Caliph of Islam, the same size as a dog. The third transgression also involved rendering Satan the same size, and in an endearing light. But what surpassed them all- a natural result of

introducing this Frankish understanding into our painting- was drawing Our Sultan's picture as large as life and his face in all its detail just like the idolaters do"... (Data 8, page 422- 423).

d. Conflict between Black Effendy and Olive

"I shall practice genuine artistry in Hindustan, I said. "I've yet to make the picture Allah will judge me by."

"Don't nourish the illusion over much that you'll be able to escape Frankish methods, said Black. "Did you know that Akbar Khan encourages all his artists to sign their work?. The Jesuit priests of Portugal long ago introduced European painting and methods there. They are everywhere now" (Data 9, page 432- 433).

3. The elements of culture bring about cultural conflict

The elements of culture that bring about the cultural conflict that are found in

My Name is Red novel are:

a. Beliefs

"But when he saw that I wasn't that affected by his declaration that Enishte Effendi made use of the perspective techniques of the infidels, that beast divulged the following. "There's one final picture. In that picture Enisthe desecrates everything we believe in. What he's doing is no longer an insult to religion, it's pure blasphemy" (Data 10, page 135).

b. Religion

"Indeed, no one has anything to say against decoration, but pictures are forbidden by our faith...However, as we make use of the methods of the Franks, our painting is becoming less focused on ornamentation and intricate design and more on straightforward representation...This was exactly the pretext sought by the Erzurumis, who were desperate to find an aspect contrary to the religion" (Data 11, page 424).

B. Discussions

1. Painting cultures

- a. Decorating the book by giving small picture in the edges of page.

The writer tries to discuss the example of this culture in painting as well as that occur in *My Name is Red* novel. The quotation in data 1 told as where Elegant Effendy as one of miniaturist in workshop which has been led by Master Osman who was responsible for painting and embellishing books. Different from the other cultures, in that time the painter has duty to decorate the book by giving small pictures likes designs of leaves, branches, roses, flowers and birds.

Decorating the book by giving small picture in the outskirts of each page is one of the cultures in the Ottoman Empire. Around sixteenth century, the Sultan asked the famous artist to decorate palace's books with small decoration in outskirts of the book and to give illustration in manuscript of the story. Each artist which has special talent in this aspect is called miniaturists, illuminator, and illustrator.

- b. Avoiding blindness by using a method.

Avoiding blindness by using a method is one of custom or culture of the painters from East. It is described in novel *My Name is Red* based on the quotation in data 2. Data 2 told us that there are some methods which are done by the painters. For instance, Arab miniaturists staring at the western horizon at

daybreak to alleviate the understandable and eternal anxieties about going blind. While, the elder miniaturists of Isfahan would work in a half-dark corner of the room, and most often by candlelight, to prevent direct sunlight from striking their worktables. Different from Arab and Isfahan miniaturists, in the workshops of the Uzbek artists of Bukhara, to prevent blindness, the miniaturists would wash their eyes by using water blessed by sheikhs.

In fact, sight for the painters is the most important one. Because without sight, the painters cannot make painting. That is why, for avoiding blindness, they will do something or method in order they will not be blind. Actually this culture did not long continuously because of there is a new approach related with this culture.

The purest approach to blindness was discovered in Herat by the miniaturist Seyyit Merik, mentor to the great master Bihzad. According to master miniaturist Merik, blindness was not a scourge, but rather the crowning reward bestowed by Allah upon the illuminator who had devoted an entire life to His glories; for illustrating was the miniaturist's search for Allah's vision of earthly realm. In other words, this theory stated that blindness is reward from the God. Because for them, painting not only need sight but also more need memory about the picture that we want to make.

For them, make painting is the exercise for their hands by using their memory. Proof that for even the most miserable illustrator, a picture is

possible only through memory. The logical extension of this concept, which regards the active work life of a miniaturist as but preparation for both the resulting bliss of blindness and memory. They accepted the work, the endless drawing and staring at pages by candlelight for days without break, as the pleasurable labor that delivered the miniaturist to blindness.

- c. If the old miniaturist changes their method in making painting, they will make themselves be blind.

This culture was described in data 3. The data told us that Master Osman told to the painters about custom or culture which is done by the old masters if they changed their talent, colors and method from Eastern to Western in painting. When they were forced to adopt the Western styles, they preserved their honor by using a needle to heroically bring on the blindness.

This culture was adopted from the famous painter namely Bihzad. He also made himself be blind by pricking a needle to his eyes. It is caused because he did not want to change the method which had been used by him in making painting. But before he really be blind, he looked at his painting in long time.

- d. Gesture for showing surprising.

The other culture in painting from Eastern method is gesture for showing surprising. It is described in data 4. Data 4 described that there are

many men and women had fingers in their mouths. This gesture used as gesture of surprise in all the workshops from Samarkand to Baghdad over the last two hundred years.

There are some stories about this culture. The first is, as the hero Keyhusrev, cornered by his enemies, safely crossed the rushing Oxus River aided by his black charger and Allah, the wretched rafts man and his oarsman, who refused to offer him safe passage on their raft each had a finger in his mouth. An astonished Husrev's finger remained in his mouth as he saw for the first time the beauty of Shirin, whose skin was like moonlight.

Another story, as Joseph, arrested under Zuleyha's false accusation that he raped her, was being taken to his cell, she started from her window, a finger in her beautiful mouth in a show of devilishness and lust rather than bewilderment. And the last example, as happy yet somber lovers who emerged as if from a love poem were carried away by the force of passion and wine in a garden reminiscent of Paradise, a malicious lady servant spied on them with an envious finger in her red mouth.

- e. The painters do not give signature in their painting to keep their identity.

The last culture that was found in the novel *My Name is Red* is the painters do not give signature in their painting. It is described in data 5 which explains that this culture was done by the old masters of Herat. It was

explained that they never signed their names in the painting to conceal their individuality.

There is a reason why the painters do not give signature in their painting. A story told that once upon a time there is a painter that can make a beautiful painting by following the method of the old masters. But he finally advices by his father that it is not fair if you get praise from many people because of your perfect painting while you use the method or style of the old masters. In contrast, if your painting is not perfect or has defects, but you does not give signature in your painting, it will help you from the people who see your painting. They will not know actually who the painter of the defect picture is. It showed that, a perfect painting is not need signature.

2. Cultural Conflicts

In this part, the writer analyzes the cultural conflicts which are caused by the different method and perception in making painting based on Eastern and Western culture. These conflicts also described that based on George Simmel's theory, conflicts are happened because of interaction. And for these analyses, it shows that obviously, the cultural conflicts in novel *My Name is Red* are happened because of interaction between people who has different method or perception in making painting.

a. Conflict between Elegant Effendy and Olive

Conflict between Elegant Effendy and Olive is described in data number 6. The data described that Elegant Effendy knew that Olive used Western method in making painting. Elegant Effendy said that Olive had made painting which in fact it is a desecration or a sacrilege, that no decent man will do it because it will make the person burn in the pits of Hell. Elegant Effendy was angry because he had been become an accomplice by Olive. And it means he also had used the Western method.

According to Simmel as quoted by Turner (1985:75), the interaction between individual can result conflict or solidarity between them. This is showed in data 6. Data number 6 above told us that before Elegant Effendy was killed by Olive, the colleagues of Elegant Effendy, actually cultural conflict was happened between them. Even though they are from the same workshop, but when they interact each other, the conflict still happened because of different perception.

Based on data number 6, we can understand that the murderer (Olive) had made a painting by using Western method not Eastern method which is used in their workshop which is led by Master Osman. And for Elegant Effendy, this is a heresy because the method which used by Olive is not suitable with their religion. This showed that this cultural conflict was happened because one of the Islamic miniaturists who work in Ottoman

Empire did not use the Eastern method in making painting but used the Western method.

b. Conflict between Black Effendy and Butterfly

George Simmel (1985:75) says that conflict is happened because of interaction between individual who has “Emotional strength”. This is described in data 7, where the conflict happened between Black Effendy and Butterfly.

The data explains that conflict between Black Effendy and Butterfly is happened because Black Effendy knew that Butterfly had enthusiastically and dishonorably imitated the European masters for the pages of Enisthe’s book. But, Butterfly said that it is Sultan’s request. Black said that Butterfly is different from the great masters of old who never renounce their styles and methods just for the sake of a new shah’s authority or the whims of a new prince. Even, if the old masters change their style and method, they heroically blind themselves. It is showed that Black Effendy has emotional strength after knowing what had been done by Butterfly. And finally conflict was happened between them.

Data above told us that cultural conflict which happened between Black Effendy and Butterfly caused by the Western method which was imitated by Butterfly in making painting. It is similar with the conflict in data 6, but in this data the conflict was happened in other people that are between

Black Effendy and his colleagues, Butterfly. From data above, we can know that Butterfly make a painting by using the Western method because the will of the Sultan. And for Black Effendi, that is an accusation for the Sultan just for getting power or high position in Ottoman workshop. It is different from the great masters of old who did want to change their method in making painting just for the sake of a new shah's authority, the whims of a new prince or the tastes of a new age; thus, to avoid being forced to alter their styles and methods, they'd heroically blind themselves.

c. Conflict between Black Effendy and Olive

George Simmel (1985:75) adds that conflict is tendency that is impossible to be avoided in the society. Conflict also described in data 8 between Black Effendy and Olive.

Data number 8 told us that conflict between Black Effendy and Olive happened when Olive said that the painting that had been made by Enisthe Effendy and himself was a heresy. Black did not understand what Olive meant by heresy. Black did not receive Olive said that Enishte Effendy had done heresy. And finally Olive explained that heresy here means when they used the Western method that is Frankish style .Where in Frankish style, it described the objects like the original one and it means different from the method of our religion.

Data above told us that finally, Black Effendy know that the painting which had been made by Enisthe Effendy was the perspective method in Frankish method. Where Olive was involved in the process of making this painting. The Frankish method which used by Olive, is contradicted with the Islamic method that does not allow to make picture same with the original one.

d. Conflict between Black Effendy and Olive

This conflict is described in data 9. The data told us that after Olive had been known as the murderer, he decided to practice his genuine artistry in Hindustan. But he thought that Allah will punish him because he had made painting. Hearing Olive's statement, Black Effendy said to Olive does not nourish the illusion over much because Black Effendy believed that Olive will not be able to escape Frankish method. The Frankish method had been applied everywhere now.

Data above explains that Black Effendy does not believe if Olive will be able to escape from the Frankish method. And Black Effendy also is not sure if Olive can apply genuine artistry like Eastern method in Hindustan, because the Frankish or the Western method in painting had been applied in anywhere now. It is showed that, even though we are friend from the same workshop, but when we have different perception with the others, it will result a conflict.

3. The elements of culture bring about cultural conflict

There are some elements of culture. Those are languages, norms, values, religion and beliefs, social collectives, statuses and roles, and cultural integrations. The elements of culture that bring about the cultural conflict which found in *My Name is Red* novel are beliefs and religion.

Beliefs and religion as the elements of culture play important roles in shaping up the culture as well. Based on the data 10 and 11, beliefs and religion are included of the elements of culture which bring about cultural conflicts that were found in the novel *My Name is Red*.

a. Beliefs

Data 10 told us that Enisthe Effendy used perspective method (Frankish method) in painting. In the last picture which had been made by Enisthe Effendy, desecrates everything that they believe in their workshop based on Islamic method. And for them what had been done by Enisthe Effendy is an insult to religion.

It is showed from the data that, the cultural conflicts were caused by the different method which was used in making painting where the method based on the religion and beliefs. That is, Frankish method included in Western method where in generally dominantly by Christian. In this method, the objects described like the original one. While belief in our religion, we are forbidden to make picture like the original object.

b. Religion

It is similar to data 10, data 11 also described about the use of Frankish style in making painting. It is explained in data 11 that when we use the method of the Franks, our painting is becoming less focused on ornamentation and intricate design and more on straightforward representation. It is showed that, this is an aspect contrary to the religion.

Data above explained that religion and beliefs become the elements of culture that bring about cultural conflicts. Use the method of the Franks means we make a picture or painting straightforward representation. While in Islamic method, this is what the Glorious Koran forbids and what displeased by our Prophet. In short, the Frankish method is an aspect contrary to Islam.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions. The writer summarizes some points and gives some suggestions for the readers and the researchers.

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions of cultural conflicts in the novel *My Name is Red* by Orhan Pamuk, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There are some painting cultures found in the novel. For instance, the method which is used in making painting, characteristics of Eastern painting, etc.
2. Cultural diversity in making painting based on Western and Eastern method like the use of Frankish style in painting, bring about cultural conflicts through the characters in the novel. And it shows that the interaction between the characters (George Simmel's theory), who has different perception about the method which is used in painting result the cultural conflicts.
3. Different religion and beliefs are the components of culture that become the main factor why the cultural conflicts happened in the novel.

B. Suggestions

In the end of the writing of this thesis, it is also provided suggestions for the readers and the researchers. Through this research, we can get much knowledge. One of those is about cultural differences in the novel *My Name is Red*.

Actually, there still many issues dealing with the novel which the writer has not researched yet because of limited time. For example, *Cultural Diversity*, *Characterization*, and *Psychological Conflict*. Therefore, the writer suggests to the readers or the other researchers to analyze those important issues above, with the hope that this research can give contribution for the next research, because it may give us a broader understanding of literary works especially the novel.



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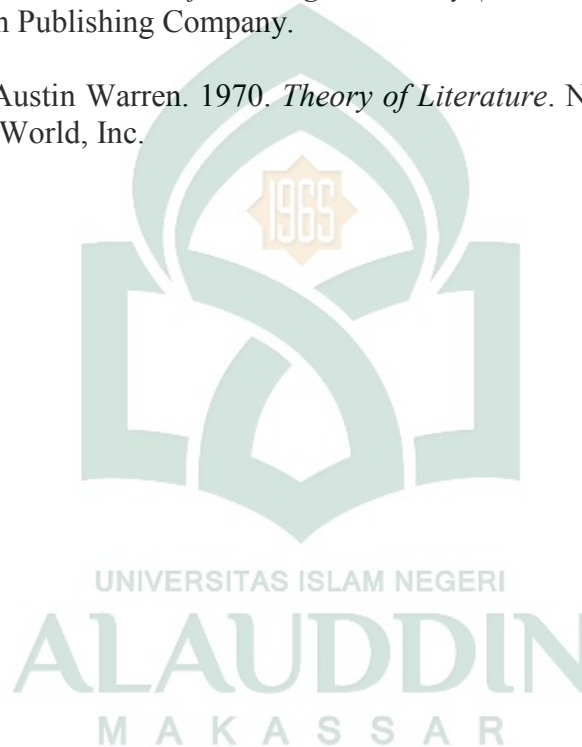
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BIOGRAPHY



Fahirah, or usually called Irha was born on April 14th, 1988 in Sinjai as the third child of five children. Child from the couples Muhiddin Syuaib and Maryam, completed her Elementary School at SDN 152 in her village and graduated in 2001. And then she entered into Mts. N Sinjai, graduated in 2004. In the same year, she continued her study in SMAN 2 Sinjai Utara and graduated in 2007.

After finishing her study at school, she enrolled at State Islamic University (UIN) Alauddin Makassar and took English and Literature Department (BSI) of Adab and Humanities Faculty. Besides that, she was ever an active member in some English meeting clubs in campus, like English Devotee Community (EDIT), English Meeting Mania Club (EM2C) and one of Muslim Organization like HMI. She was also ever an active member in Association Students of English and Literature Department in 2009 and Badan Executive Mahasiswa (BEM) in 2010.